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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/682,655	SHMULEVICH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ashok B. Patel	2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>03 March 2006</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-25* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-25* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-25 are subject to examination.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-24 have been considered but are

moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4.   Claims 1-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Richard

(US Pub. No. US 2002/0073119 A1).

Referring to claim 1,

Richard teaches a method for generating a plurality of service templates for the

conversion of unformatted data to markup language files, comprising:

examining on-display-formatted service data corresponding to a selected service

data (Fig. 4, para, [0058], "Embodiments of the present invention allow data from the

heterogeneous data sources 410, 420, 430 to be easily modified and reused in different

contexts.") corresponding to a selected to be displayed on one or more target devices or

classes of devices (para. [0054],"The "Broker" module 330 has access to a repository

module 360 adapted to record the most common requests and profiles associated with repository module 360. For example, when information encoded in HTML is transformed into information encoded in WML, the repository module 360 knows the physical characteristics of the device submitting the request.");

defining in a master style template (para. [0076] "General Structure of an XF Conversion Script: Templates [0077] On the syntactic level, an XF conversion script is a document in markup language that is composed of a list of procedures. Each procedure is applicable to nodes of a document that satisfy a well-defined condition. One example of a condition could be "is a node of the `paragraph` type in the body of the document?". A condition and a procedure associated with that condition are called templates. Examples of templates would be as follows: [0078] Template A: for any node satisfying condition A, do (procedure A). [0079] Template B: for any node satisfying condition B, do (procedure B). [0080] . . . [0081] Template Z: for any node satisfying condition Z, do (procedure Z).") a plurality of blocks of data corresponding to markup languages and presentation capabilities the target devices or classes of devices (para. [0060], "In this example, the converter 440 (or "XGate converter") obtains or collects the heterogeneous data from the data sources 410, 420, 430. The converter 440 then standardizes this heterogeneous data by assembling the necessary information to produce a stream of standardized output data. The stream of standardized output data can be in any of number of markup languages. For example, the stream of standardized output data could be produced in XML language, since the

flexibility of XML language makes it possible to define a markup structure that is appropriate in this particular application."); and

creating a plurality of service templates using one or more blocks of data selected from the master style template (para.[0060]," The stream of standardized output data can be in any of number of markup languages.",[0088] "Thus, the XF conversion script is composed of a list of template procedures with each procedure described by the "template" tag. For the conversion to be performed, the procedures are now executed."); and configuring each service template for converting the non-display-formatted service data into markup language data adapted to be displayed on one of the target devices or classes of devices. (para. [0054],"The "Broker" module 330 has access to a repository module 360 adapted to record the most common requests and profiles associated with repository module 360. For example, when information encoded in HTML is transformed into information encoded in WML, the repository module 360 knows the physical characteristics of the device submitting the request." para. [0076]-[0081]. **Examiner's Note:** As stated above, an XF Conversion Script is a master style template which contains "A condition and a procedure associated with that condition are called templates (a plurality of service templates, [0102] An XF conversion script is a series of templates. FIG. 9 shows the first template called in the list of templates that make up the XF conversion script. This template is also known as a "base template", and is called for the "HTML" node of the tree of the input document. In a web page, the "HTML" node is the root node of the document.") Wherein , for example, para.[0060] "The application logic 450 only specifies its needs in XML via a

request/result conversion XF script." Thus, XF Conversion Script has a plurality blocks of data to used to create a plurality of service templates which converts the service data into any markup language data to be displayed on the target devices.)

Referring to claim 2,

Richard teaches the method of claim 1 further comprising automatically generating the plurality of service templates. (para. [0049], "According to preferred implementations of the invention, the content of Web sites may be <u>automatically translated</u> using an appropriate script written in the conversion language to "blindly" process a large number of Web sites. These implementations may employ an ECMAScript interpreter, a tier architecture, an SGML parser and dynamic tree-to-tree transformations. The tier architecture is used to control multiple target requests, grouping and organizing responses into markup documents.")

Referring to claims 3 and 4,

Richard teaches the method of claim 1 further comprising querying a user for one or more labels corresponding to portions of the service data, and further comprising providing the user with one or more default labels, wherein the default labels comprise the tag names for the corresponding data in the service data. (Fig. 4, tier 4, para.[0060], "In this example, the converter 440 (or "XGate converter") obtains or collects the heterogeneous data from the data sources 410, 420, 430. ")

Referring to claim 5,

Richard teaches the method of claim 1 wherein each of the plurality blocks of data provides information for converting a selected portion of the service data into a

markup language data adapted to be displayed on a selected device or class of devices. (Fig. 4, tier 4, para.[0060], "In this example, the converter 440 (or "XGate converter") obtains or collects the heterogeneous data from the data sources 410, 420, 430.")

Referring to claim 6,

Richard teaches the method of claim 1 further comprising querying a user as to whether one or more portions of the service data will be included in the templates. (para.[0060])

Referring to claims 7 and 9,

Richard teaches the method of claim 1 wherein the service data comprises XML data., and 1 wherein one of the formats adapted comprises XML (para.[0060], "The stream of standardized output data can be in any of number of markup languages. For example, the stream of standardized output data could be produced in XML language, since the flexibility of XML language makes it possible to define a markup structure that is appropriate in this particular application.").

Referring to claim 8,

Richard teaches the method of claim 1 wherein the plurality of blocks of data in the master style template define formats of the service data to be displayed on the target devices or classes of devices; wherein the formats include one or more HTML formats and one or more WML formats. (para.[0066], [0037])

Referring to claim 10,

Richard teaches a method comprising:

providing service data in a first format; for at least a portion of the data, examining the service data to identify name-value pairs (Fig. 4, para, [0058], "Embodiments of the present invention allow data from the heterogeneous data sources 410, 420, 430 to be easily modified and reused in different contexts." corresponding to a selected to be displayed on one or more target devices or classes of devices(para. [0054],"The "Broker" module 330 has access to a repository module 360 adapted to record the most common requests and profiles associated with repository module 360. For example, when information encoded in <u>HTML is transformed into information encoded in WML</u>, the repository module 360 knows the physical characteristics of the device submitting the request." Note: name value-value pair is present in the markup language);

providing a master style template containing presentation format information for converting each name-value pair in the service data into a plurality of alternate formats (para. [0076] "General Structure of <u>an XF Conversion Script</u>: Templates [0077] On the syntactic level, an XF conversion script is a document in markup language that is composed of a list of procedures. Each procedure is applicable to nodes of a document that satisfy a well-defined condition. One example of a condition could be "is a node of the `paragraph` type in the body of the document?". <u>A condition and a procedure associated with that condition are called templates</u>. Examples of templates would be as follows: [0078] Template A: for any node satisfying condition A, do (procedure A). [0079] Template B: for any node satisfying condition B, do (procedure B). [0080] . . . [0081] Template Z: for any node satisfying condition Z, do (procedure Z)."), each of which is

adapted to be displayed on one of a plurality of client devices.", (para. [0060], "In this example, the converter 440 (or "XGate converter") obtains or collects the heterogeneous data from the data sources 410, 420, 430. The converter 440 then standardizes this heterogeneous data by assembling the necessary information to produce a stream of standardized output data. The stream of standardized output data can be in any of number of markup languages. For example, the stream of standardized output data could be produced in XML language, since the flexibility of XML language makes it possible to define a markup structure that is appropriate in this particular application.", para. [0054],"The "Broker" module 330 has access to a repository module 360 adapted to record the most common requests and profiles associated with repository module 360. For example, when information encoded in HTML is transformed into information encoded in WML, the repository module 360 knows the physical characteristics of the device submitting the request.", Note: name value-value pair is present in the markup language);

selecting presentation formats from the master style template based on the identified name-value pairs in the service data (para.[0077]-[0081]); and

constructing a plurality of service templates from the presentation formats selected from the master style template, wherein each service template is configured to convert the portion of the service data into one of the alternate formats. (para.[0038], (para. [0054],"The "Broker" module 330 has access to a repository module 360 adapted to record the most common requests and profiles associated with repository module 360. For example, when information encoded in HTML is transformed into information

encoded in WML, the repository module 360 knows the physical characteristics of the device submitting the request." para. [0076]-[0081]. **Examiner's Note:** As stated above, an XF Conversion Script is a master style template which contains "A condition and a procedure associated with that condition are called templates (a plurality of service templates, [0102] An XF conversion script is a series of templates. FIG. 9 shows the first template called in the list of templates that make up the XF conversion script. This template is also known as a "base template", and is called for the "HTML" node of the tree of the input document. In a web page, the "HTML" node is the root node of the document.") Wherein , for example, para.[0060] "The application logic 450 only specifies its needs in XML via a request/result conversion XF script." Thus, XF Conversion Script has a plurality blocks of data to used to create a plurality of service templates which converts the service data into any markup language data to be displayed on the target devices.)

Referring to claims 11, 12 and 13,

Richard teaches the method of claim 10 further comprising querying a user for a label for each name-value pair in the service data, and wherein querying the user for the label for each name-value pair comprises presenting the user with a default label and querying the user to either accept the default label or provide an alternate label, and wherein the default label comprises an XML tag that forms the name in the name-value pair. (Fig. 4, tier 4, para.[0060], "In this example, the converter 440 (or "XGate converter") obtains or collects the heterogeneous data from the data sources 410, 420, 430.")

Referring to claim 14,

Richard teaches the method of claim 10 wherein the master template comprises an XML application. (para.[0036], "For example, the implementations may use HTTP as a transfer protocol, XML as a universal format for structured data, and ECMAScript as a transformation language.")

Referring to claims 15 and 16,

Richard teaches the method of claim 10 wherein the plurality of service templates are configured to convert the service data into a plurality of distinct markup language files, and wherein the plurality of distinct markup language files comprise at least one form of HTML and at least one form of WML. (para.[0066], [0037])

Referring to claim 17,

Richard teaches the method of claim 10 wherein the first format comprises XML (para.[0060], "The stream of standardized output data can be in any of number of markup languages. For example, the stream of standardized output data could be produced in XML language, since the flexibility of XML language makes it possible to define a markup structure that is appropriate in this particular application.").

Referring to claim 18,

Richard teaches the method of claim 10 wherein the first format comprises a native database format. (Fig. 4, element "SQL server", para.[0058])

Referring to claim 19,

Claim 19 is a claim to a computer-readable medium containing a plurality of instructions, wherein the instructions are configured to cause a computer to perform the method of claim 1. Therefore claim 19 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 1.

Referring to claim 20,

Claim 20 is a claim to a computer-readable medium containing a plurality of instructions, wherein the instructions are configured to cause a computer to perform the method of claim 2. Therefore claim 20 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 2.

Referring to claim 21,

Claim 21 is a claim to a computer-readable medium containing a plurality of instructions, wherein the instructions are configured to cause a computer to perform the method of claims 4 and 6. Therefore claim 21 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claims 4,5 and 6.

Referring to claim 22,

Richard teaches a method for generating templates suitable for adapting data to a format, comprising:

analyzing data pertaining to a service to configure a master style template (Fig. 4, para, [0058], "Embodiments of the present invention allow data from the heterogeneous data sources 410, 420, 430 to be easily modified and reused in different contexts.") corresponding to a selected to be displayed on one or more target devices or classes of devices (para. [0054],"The "Broker" module 330 has access to a repository module 360 adapted to record the most common requests and profiles associated with repository module 360. For example, when information encoded in HTML is

transformed into information encoded in WML, the repository module 360 knows the

physical characteristics of the device submitting the request."); and

generating a plurality of data conversion templates using presentation formats

selected from the master style template, wherein the master style template defines a

style for the presentation of the data on a plurality of target devices or classes of device

and each data conversion template is configured to adapt the data for display on one of

the plurality of target devices or classes of devices (para. [0076] "General Structure of

an XF Conversion Script: Templates [0077] On the syntactic level, an XF conversion

script is a document in markup language that is composed of a list of procedures. Each

procedure is applicable to nodes of a document that satisfy a well-defined condition.

One example of a condition could be "is a node of the `paragraph` type in the body of

the document?". A condition and a procedure associated with that condition are called

templates. Examples of templates would be as follows: [0078] Template A: for any

node satisfying condition A, do (procedure A). [0079] Template B: for any node

satisfying condition B, do (procedure B). [0080] . . . [0081] Template Z: for any node

satisfying condition Z, do (procedure Z)."), each of which is adapted to be displayed on

one of a plurality of client devices.", para.[0038], (para. [0054],"The "Broker" module 330

has access to a repository module 360 adapted to record the most common requests

and profiles associated with repository module 360. For example, when information

encoded in HTML is transformed into information encoded in WML, the repository

module 360 knows the physical characteristics of the device submitting the request."

para. [0076]-[0081]. **Examiner's Note:** As stated above, an XF Conversion Script is a

master style template which contains "A condition and a procedure associated with that condition are called templates (a plurality of service templates, [0102] An XF conversion script is a series of templates. FIG. 9 shows the first template called in the list of templates that make up the XF conversion script. This template is also known as a "base template", and is called for the "HTML" node of the tree of the input document. In a web page, the "HTML" node is the root node of the document.") Wherein , for example, para.[0060] "The application logic 450 only specifies its needs in XML via a request/result conversion XF script." Thus, XF Conversion Script has a plurality blocks of data to used to create a plurality of service templates which converts the service data into any markup language data to be displayed on the target devices.)

Referring to claims 23 and 24,

Richard teaches the method of claim 22, wherein the master style template comprises a plurality of blocks, each of the plurality of blocks providing information for converting a portion of the data into a markup language file displayable by one of the plurality of target devices or classes of devices, and wherein each data conversion template is generated using one or more blocks selected from the plurality of blocks of the master style template, the selected one or more blocks corresponding to one of the target devices or classes of devices for which the data conversion template is configured to adapt the data (para. [0076] "General Structure of an XF Conversion Script: Templates [0077] On the syntactic level, an XF conversion script is a document in markup language that is composed of a list of procedures. Each procedure is applicable to nodes of a document that satisfy a well-defined condition. One example of

a condition could be "is a node of the `paragraph` type in the body of the document?".

A condition and a procedure associated with that condition are called templates.

Examples of templates would be as follows: [0078] Template A: for any node satisfying

condition A, do (procedure A). [0079] Template B: for any node satisfying condition B,

do (procedure B). [0080] . . . [0081] Template Z: for any node satisfying condition Z, do

(procedure Z)."), each of which is adapted to be displayed on one of a plurality of client

devices.")

Referring to claim 25,

Richard teaches a target-specific data conversion method comprising:

examining service data to be delivered to one or more target devices or classes

of devices, wherein said service data is not displayable on said one or more target

devices or classes of devices (Fig. 4, para, [0058], "Embodiments of the present

invention allow data from the heterogeneous data sources 410, 420, 430 to be easily

modified and reused in different contexts." corresponding to a selected to be displayed

on one or more target devices or classes of devices (para. [0054],"The "Broker" module

330 has access to a repository module 360 adapted to record the most common

requests and profiles associated with repository module 360. For example, when

information encoded in HTML is transformed into information encoded in WML, the

repository module 360 knows the physical characteristics of the device submitting the

request.");

generating a plurality of target-specific data conversion templates using one or

more building blocks selected from a master style template', wherein said master style

template contains a plurality of building blocks corresponding to markup languages and

presentation capabilities of a plurality of devices and classes of devices which include

said one or more target devices or classes of devices (para. [0076] "General Structure

of an XF Conversion Script: Templates [0077] On the syntactic level, an XF conversion

script is a document in markup language that is composed of a list of procedures. Each

procedure is applicable to nodes of a document that satisfy a well-defined condition.

One example of a condition could be "is a node of the `paragraph` type in the body of

the document?". A condition and a procedure associated with that condition are called

templates. Examples of templates would be as follows: [0078] Template A: for any

node satisfying condition A, do (procedure A). [0079] Template B: for any node

satisfying condition B, do (procedure B). [0080] . . . [0081] Template Z: for any node

satisfying condition Z, do (procedure Z)."), each of which is adapted to be displayed on

one of a plurality of client devices.", (para. [0060], "In this example, the converter 440

(or "XGate converter") obtains or collects the heterogeneous data from the data sources

410, 420, 430. The converter 440 then standardizes this heterogeneous data by

assembling the necessary information to produce a stream of standardized output data.

The stream of standardized output data can be in any of number of markup languages.

For example, the stream of standardized output data could be produced in XML

language, since the flexibility of XML language makes it possible to define a markup

structure that is appropriate in this particular application.", para. [0054],"The "Broker"

module 330 has access to a repository module 360 adapted to record the most common

requests and profiles associated with repository module 360. For example, when

information encoded in HTML is transformed into information encoded in WML, the

repository module 360 knows the physical characteristics of the device submitting the

request."); and

configuring each target-specific data conversion template for converting said

service data into a markup language format displayable on a specific target device or

class of devices (para. [0054],"The "Broker" module 330 has access to a

repository module 360 adapted to record the most common requests and profiles

associated with repository module 360. For example, when information encoded in

HTML is transformed into information encoded in WML, the repository module 360

knows the physical characteristics of the device submitting the request." para. [0076]-

[0081]. **Examiner's Note:** As stated above, <u>an XF Conversion Script</u> is a master style

template which contains "A condition and a procedure associated with that condition are

called templates (a plurality of service templates, [0102] An XF conversion script is a

series of templates. FIG. 9 shows the first template called in the list of templates that

make up the XF conversion script. This template is also known as a "base template",

and is called for the "HTML" node of the tree of the input document. In a web page, the

"HTML" node is the root node of the document.") Wherein , for example, para.[0060]

"The application logic 450 only specifies its needs in XML via a request/result

conversion XF script." Thus, XF Conversion Script has a plurality blocks of data to used

to create a plurality of service templates which converts the service data into any

markup language data to be displayed on the target devices.)

Conclusion

Examiner's note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ashok B. Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-3972. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A. Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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